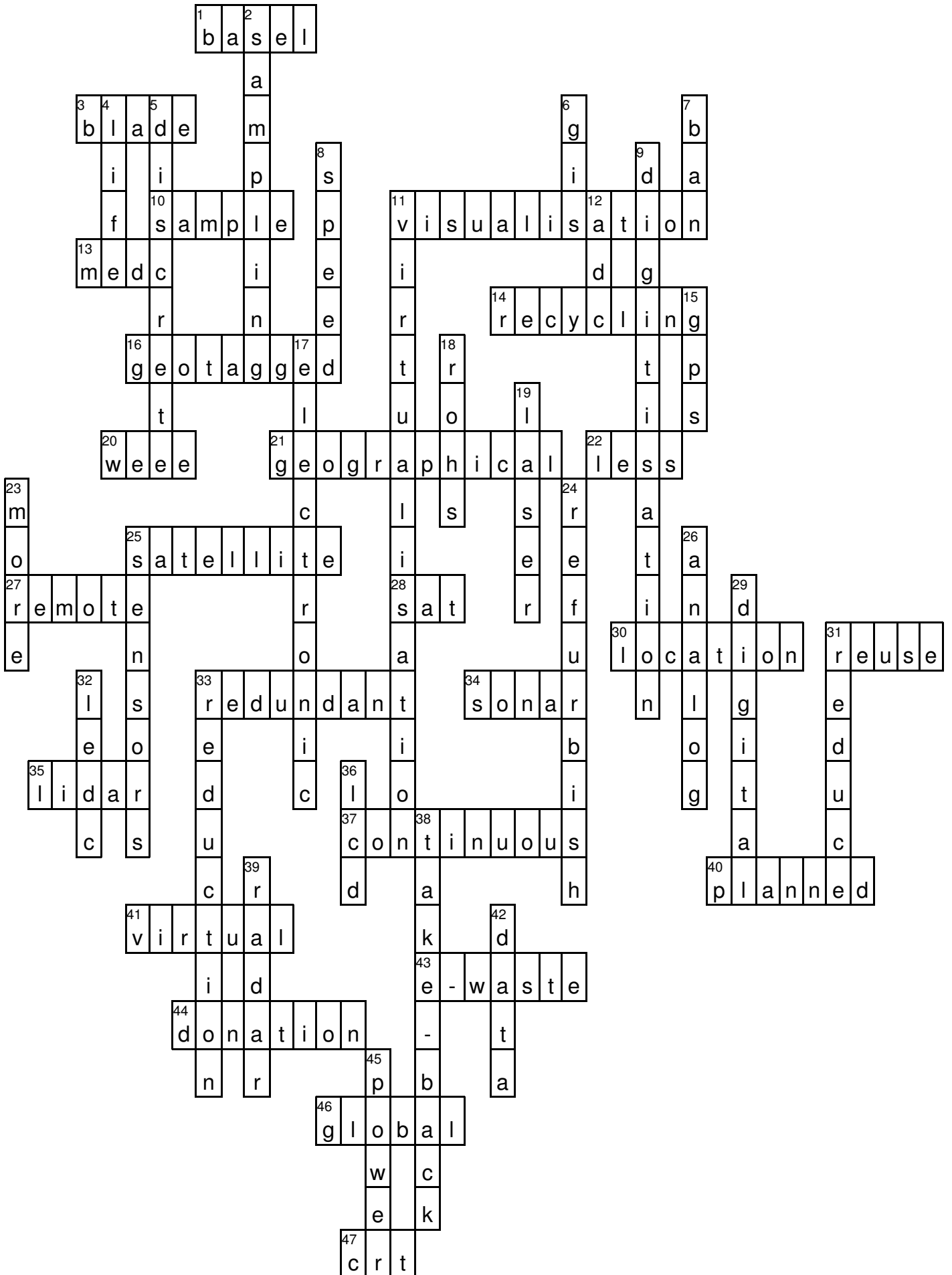


# 12 - Environment



## Across

1. Convention, The Environmental agreement regarding e-waste.
3. servers Server design which is modular, allowing systems to be rapidly expanded and reducing power consumption.
10. rate During digitisation, the number of samples taken per second.
11. Producing graphs or animations based on computer data, to help understand and analyse it.
13. Countries which are often a significant source of electronic waste.
14. The process of reclaiming valuable elements from waste electronic equipment, often done unsafely in developing countries.
16. Adding tags to data (such as an image) to identify the location in which it was created.
20. A European law which requires electronic equipment manufacturers to accept back their equipment for recycling at its end of life.
21. Information System A system which allows layers of data to be placed on map data to visualise and analyse it. For example, crime rate figures can be layered on a map of a city.
22. Economically Developed Country Countries to which electronic waste is often shipped for unsafe recycling and disposal.
25. navigation system Portable device that uses GPS to plot the user's position.
27. sensing Techniques used by satellites to image the Earth.
28. nav Portable GPS receiver device often used in vehicles.
30. based service Any service (e.g. web page content) which varies according to the user's location.
31. The 'R' concerned with finding additional uses for equipment which is obsolete but not broken.
33. systems System which will take over the role of a primary system if it fails.
34. Remote imaging method used by satellites.
35. Remote imaging method that users laser light, often used by satellites.
37. data Analog data which can be measured, such as the temperature in the room.
40. obsolescence Idea that IT equipment is designed to have a short life expectancy before failing or becoming obsolete.
41. globe A 3D software map of the Earth, usually with layers of information added, similar to a GIS.
43. Discarded electronic equipment that is either broken or obsolete.
44. schemes Schemes used to find additional uses for obsolete computer equipment to extend its useful life.
46. Positioning System System of satellites that allows a user to determine their position on Earth using a special receiver.

## Down

2. The process of converting analog data into digital computer data.
4. cycle (hardware) For computer hardware, the period of time from its manufacture, through its use, until its eventual disposal.
5. data Discrete data which can be counted.
6. A system which allows layers of data to be placed on map data to visualise and analyse it. For example, crime rate figures can be layered on a map of a city.
7. Environmental campaign group that works to reduce the problems caused by e-waste.
8. throttling Reducing a processor's clock speed to save power when not in use.
9. The process of converting analog data into digital computer data.
11. The process of using several virtual machines running on one computer to replace several separate physical computers.
12. Device for sampling analog data and producing a digital sample of it.
15. System of satellites that allows a user to determine their position on Earth using a special receiver.
17. waste Discarded electronic equipment that is either broken or obsolete.
18. A law which limits the harmful chemicals that manufacturers are allowed to put into their electronic equipment.
19. imaging Remote imaging method that users laser light, often used by satellites.
23. Economically Developed Country Countries which are often a significant source of electronic waste.
24. The 'R' concerned with finding additional uses for equipment which is obsolete but not broken.
25. Input devices used to measure physical traits, such as sound, heat, or light.
26. to digital converter Device for sampling analog data and producing a digital sample of it.
29. data Discrete data which can be counted.
31. The 'R' concerned with preventing e-waste problems by producing less waste equipment and using fewer harmful chemicals.
32. Countries to which electronic waste is often shipped for unsafe recycling and disposal.
33. of Harmful Substances A law which limits the harmful chemicals that manufacturers are allowed to put into their electronic equipment.
36. Newer style "flat screen" monitors.
38. scheme Scheme operated by IT manufacturers to accept customers' old hardware for recycling at its end of life.
39. Remote imaging method used by satellites.
42. centres Large warehouses of computers that host hundreds or thousands of gigabytes of data.
45. settings Operating systems to affect the power

**47.** Old, large TV style computer monitors.

consumption of a computer.